

GENERAL MILES AN EXPANSIONIST Cheered as "Greatest Soldier Now Living."

BY SPANISH WAR VETERANS

Dr. Anita N. McGee Will Be Enrolled as Member in the Near Future.

"It is a glorious thing to be a citizen of such a republic—the mightiest of ancient or modern times, and one which has done so much to establish other republics and to protect them by the right of moral law."

In these words, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, speaking last night at a gathering of the Spanish War Veterans' command named after him, gave expression to his views on the expansion policies of the United States. The Miles Command was formed together to do honor to Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, who was to be enrolled as a member, Dr. McGee having served as an assistant army surgeon in the Spanish American war. It was explained by Commander C. L. Dyer that a technically prevented Mrs. McGee's enrollment last night, as orders would have to be promulgated by the commander-in-chief to make it legal. This is to be done at an early date.

Ovation to Dr. McGee.

Dr. McGee was tendered the reception nevertheless and the gathering took the form of an ovation to herself and to General Miles. The latter was referred to by Colonel Urell, one of the speakers, as the "greatest soldier now living" and the utterance was applauded to the echo.

After General Miles had concluded his address, which was brief, the audience rose and gave him three rousing cheers, shortly after which General Miles rose and left the hall, having been summoned home by illness in his own country, where every man is a sovereign, and where women are sovereigns, too, for men are under them.

"Must Be Good Citizen."

He said: "It is impossible for a man to be a good soldier without being a good citizen. I have found in my experience, and I think you will find it true, that the men who have served their country faithfully as soldiers are equally ready to serve as citizens. I, and my friends, it is a glorious thing to be a citizen of a republic like this. I recently made a trip in which I visited many foreign lands, and in most of them there existed a form of despotism. It was gratifying to see in a foreign country, where every man is a sovereign, and where women are sovereigns, too, for men are under them. An address was also made by Dr. McGee. She spoke of her pleasure at being admitted into the ranks of the Miles Command. Referring to the possibility of a war between Japan and Russia, she said that many of her nurses wanted to go to the Orient in case there was war, and had asked for permission to do so.

Advantages With Women.

"That is one way in which we women have the advantage of you men," she said; "we can go to war in a foreign country as army nurses, but you can go to war only when your own country is involved." Dr. McGee spoke of the proud record which her corps of army nurses had made during the "three little wars"—the Cuban campaign, the Boxer war, and the war in the Philippines.

A musical program was given by Miss G. E. Kettle, and Etta Auglin, and refreshments were served.

SUITABLE MEMORIAL FOR JAMES SMITHSON

Tall Monument May Be Erected in Front of Institution.

Several plans for a suitable memorial to James Smithson are being considered by the committee appointed at the recent meeting of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution. One of these plans is that a sarcophagus shall be built inside the National Museum and that the bones of the founder of the institution shall repose there in an imposing manner.

It is suggested that this sarcophagus be placed in the center of the Museum. The most likely plan, however, is that of a tall monument on a plot of ground directly in front of the building, marking the spot where the bones will be interred. In case a more simple memorial is decided on, the bones may be directly alongside of the main building. The committee, of which Chief Justice Fuller is chairman, will hold a meeting shortly to decide on the form of memorial and the amount of funds needed.

Smithson's bones, in a casket, are now lying in the old regents' room in the second story, where they were placed after being brought from Italy.

AMBASSADOR WILL HAVE A CAVALRY ESCORT

Military Honor to Be Accorded When Received by President.

When the next ambassador is received by the President, the diplomat will be accorded the honor of having a troop of cavalry as his escort. Thus the example set in receiving Secretary Taft and in the departure of Mr. Root will be followed.

One reason for the employment of an escort of cavalry for ambassadors is said to be that American ambassadors abroad have always insisted on full military honors. The first ambassador appointed to Washington was Lord Pauncefote. He neglected to draw up with the State Department the usual protocol providing for the reception of ambassadors. Such an understanding is considered by diplomats as highly desirable.

In the case of the next ambassador who is appointed, it is expected the request for military honors will come from his government. The State Department will support the request, and this Government will undoubtedly yield without objection.

POPE WOULD RECOGNIZE HEROISM OF BISHOP

ROME, Feb. 1.—The Pope has conferred with Cardinal Gotti, prefect of the propaganda, regarding the best way to recognize the heroism of Bishop Muldoon during the disastrous and fatal fire at the Equinox Theater, in Chicago, last month.

His holiness is especially anxious to recognize the bishop, to compensate him for the groundless attacks on him when he was a candidate for the archbishopric of Chicago.

(Continued from First Page.)

most brilliant and lavish entertaining, and many an old resident recalls with pleasure the magnificent display and the charm of both host and hostess. The Cabinet dinner, on their present sumptuous scale, were inaugurated by Mr. Whitney and his wife, and the social pace set by them has never been excelled, or even equaled, by any member of the Cabinet, either before or since his residence in Washington.

His first wife inherited from her mother a great fondness for gaiety, and being beautiful and gracious, became one of the most noted hostesses of the Capital.

One of the notable entertainments was that given in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Whitney, who afterward married Almeric Paget, of England. The ball room is still considered one of the most beautiful rooms of the kind in the city.

Mrs. Whitney was a contemporary of Mrs. Hay, wife of the Secretary of State, they having been girlhood friends.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs decided today to meet tomorrow and take appropriate action on the death of Mr. Whitney. Mr. Butler of Pennsylvania, a member of the committee, said this afternoon: "We recognize Mr. Whitney as the father of our navy, and it is proper that we should meet and take suitable action on his death."

MR. WHITNEY MUCH LOVED BY CLERKS

B. F. Peters, chief clerk of the Navy Department, and other men who were in the department while William C. Whitney was Secretary of the Navy, recalled the news of his death with great sorrow. No Cabinet member was ever more beloved by the men who were associated with him than Mr. Whitney. Janitors and messengers share the high regard of bureau chiefs for the former Secretary.

No Secretary of the Navy ever worked harder than Mr. Whitney. The development of the new navy began in earnest under his administration, and he spent most of his time studying models of ships. The reception room at the Navy Department was filled with models of ships, and Mr. Whitney was constantly in conference with naval officers concerning the various types.

Always in Good Humor.

Although he was so busy, Mr. Whitney was always in good humor. He was never cross with the men who were under him and always found time to receive callers who came to see him on business.

Mr. Whitney lived in the Frelinghuysen house, on I Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, while in Washington. This house was refitted for him. He also had a farm on the Tenleytown Road called Grassland. Mr. Whitney always left the department early in the afternoon and went for a drive with some member of his family. He usually drove to his country home.

It was Mr. Whitney's custom to spend the Fourth of July at his Long Island home, with his family. On that day he always placed Grassland at the disposal of the employees of the Navy Department. He provided refreshments for all the clerks who cared to go with their families, to his country home, and supplied carriages to take them there.

At Christmas time Mr. Whitney always remembered all the employees of the department who would accept turkeys from him, and both he and Mrs. Whitney were constantly assisting clerks who were ill.

Worked Standing Up.

Mr. Whitney had a high desk in the reception room of the Navy Department, and did most of his work in a standing position. He always signed his mail on this desk. When callers came whom Mr. Whitney did not care to talk with he would walk away from them and go into his private office. Visitors were never allowed to follow him into that office unless by invitation.

He was so liberal with his money that he frequently gave large sums to persons who applied for work and told a story of misfortune which impressed him. He was seldom duped, and was a keen student of human nature. One morning a man with pockets filled with papers sought an interview with Mr. Whitney. He scrutinized the man, and then said:

"You are an appointment broker, aren't you?"

The man tried to deny the charge, but Mr. Whitney would not listen to him, and in a few days the fellow was arrested on the complaint of an office-seeker from whom he had accepted \$25 as a guarantee of a position.

A man once sought to obtain from Mr. Whitney's influence an appropriation of \$25,000, to be used in experimenting with whales preparatory to constructing submarine boats. The man was many years ahead of time with his submarine idea, and the papers setting forth the project were endorsed by Mr. Whitney as follows:

"No siree, W. C. W."

Mr. Whitney had large real estate holdings near Tenleytown, and made much money from property near Red Ton, the home of President Cleveland.

WHAT PROMINENT MEN THOUGHT OF WHITNEY

"Courted Difficulties to Overcome Them," Says Cleveland—"Father of Modern American Navy," D. B. Hill.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND: "Mr. Whitney had more calm, forceful efficiency than any man I ever knew. In work that interested him he actually seemed to court difficulties and to find pleasure and exhilaration in overcoming them. His conquest over the obstacles he encountered in undertaking to build up our navy afforded him greater delight than the contemplation of the great results he achieved in his department of the Government."

"His judgment was quick, clear, and astonishingly accurate; and when it was called into action his mental poise was so complete that neither passion nor irritation could lead it astray."

SENATOR GORMAN: "Mr. Whitney was a most remarkable man—warm-hearted, generous, and with the faculty of attaching friends to him such as few possess. He was endowed with rare ability, and in dealing with public affairs had a breadth of vision which made him the equal of any of his contemporaries, no matter how august. His death is a great loss to his friends, his party, and his country."

SENATOR T. C. PLATT: "I do not recall much of Mr. Whitney's public life. He has not figured largely in politics of recent years, but I know that he always kept close track of how things were going in the political world, and his opinion on matters in that connection was eagerly sought and was always wise and conservative."

EX-SECRETARY HERBERT: "No better business man ever occupied the chair of the Secretary of the Navy than Mr. Whitney. While the foundation of the new navy was laid down under Secretary Chandler, yet it was Mr. Whitney who broadened and developed these plans. Our great modern navy owes more to him than any one man living."

"Mr. Whitney was always very popular in Washington among all the people with whom he was brought in contact. He was very genial and made many friends. He was a man of strong and decided opinions, but not at all hard to approach. He knew how to manage men and was an astute politician."

EX-SECRETARY CORNELIUS N. BLISS: "Mr. Whitney was a brave, true man, and one for whom I always entertained the deepest admiration, as was the case with all who came in contact with him. While my personal acquaintance was scarcely of an intimate nature, I may say that I knew him well and knew what a clean-spirited, high-minded man he was."

EX-SECRETARY LAMONT: "The death of Mr. Whitney is a great loss to the country. Public-spirited, generous, broad-minded and, magnificently forceful, he combined qualities which enabled him to exert unusual influence on affairs."

"To him is acknowledged without question the country's obligations for establishing its superb American navy—an achievement of President Cleveland's first Administration due to Mr. Whitney's wise conception, masterful leadership in bringing a hesitating and unwilling Congress to his support, and to his unerring judgment in the selection of men."

EX-SECRETARY CARLISLE: "Although his public services were varied and valuable, I do not speak of them, for those who had the good fortune to know him well are thinking now only of the man, of the liberal and public-spirited citizen, the courteous gentleman, and genial companion. His voluntary retirement from active participation in public affairs did not in the least diminish his popularity or his social or political influence, and his death makes a vacancy which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to fill."

SENATOR ALDRICH: "It was my personal pleasure to call Mr. Whitney my friend, and his death is a great loss to the American people. Fearless, kind, active, and energetic, he was the type of the true American, and in his life he did much to advance the interests of the people of this country."

MAYOR McCLELLAN: "Mr. Whitney certainly must be regarded as the father of the present American navy. It was his foresight, industry, and energy that did so much to start the construction of the present modern battleships, and the people of the country owe to his memory a great deal of gratitude. He was an ideal American gentleman, a man of high personal and political ideals, and one of the greatest Americans of our day."

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, ex-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee: "I considered Mr. Whitney a man of strict integrity and high character, who possessed more than usual ability, tact, and diplomacy. He will be greatly missed by the Democrats, especially by those of New York and the Middle States."

DAVID B. HILL: "As a statesman he was sagacious, conservative, level-headed and reliable. As the father of our modern American navy he has achieved great renown throughout the world. His patriotism was always unquestioned and his liberality was unbounded."

PRESIDENT MACFARLAND, of the Board of District Commissioners: "I knew Mr. Whitney best when he was Secretary of the Navy, and came to realize then the strength of his intellect and the effectiveness of his character. He was one of the great Secretaries of the Navy, and rendered a service that gave him lasting fame. If circumstances had been somewhat different he might have become President, and he would have made a great reputation in the White House."

EX-SECRETARY FRANCIS: "I knew Mr. Whitney intimately and I regard his death not only as a loss to New York, where his interests have lately been centered, but to the country at large, and to the Democratic party. He possessed all the good qualities which go to make up a broad-minded, liberal, spirited American citizen. He was loyal to his friends at all times and more generous to his political enemies than almost any man in the high official station which he filled so ably."

SENATOR DRYDEN: "It was my good fortune to know Mr. Whitney and his career from its beginning. I highly appreciate the splendid qualities he showed throughout his entire life. We were college mates at Yale, where he was in the class of 1863, and I was several years later. Even then he had gained much fame for his menial accomplishments, his capacity for sustained endeavor, his good judgment and foresight. These qualities he developed and displayed to great advantage in after years, both in official and business life. I knew him in late years in a business way, and found him a remarkable man in many respects. His position in the financial world was assured, and his loss there will be severely felt. His friends will lament his death as a deep personal loss."

SENATOR FAIRBANKS: "He was a splendid man, who made his impress on the country's history. As a financier, after leaving politics, his career was remarkable."

SENATOR MORGAN: "I knew him well and remember his valuable services while in official life here. He was of all men the one who did most for the rebuilding of the United States navy and his work there had lasting results."

SENATOR DOLLIVER: "He made a splendid record in developing the plans for the new navy, as inaugurated by Chandler. His business-like administration of the office and his high patriotism made his services of more than passing importance to the Government."

EX-SENATOR TOWN: "Mr. Whitney's services to the Government are fully appreciated by those who knew him. His place in the New York financial world has been one of power. His ability has always been highly regarded, and his executive capacity recognized in the metropolis, where his loss will be felt."

School, from which he was graduated in 1865. He then went to New York and began his career as a practicing lawyer.

ENTERING POLITICS.

Oliver Payne, son of United States Senator Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, and young Whitney had been intimate friends in college, and Whitney had often spent parts of vacations at the Payne house in Cleveland. It was there that he met Flora B. Payne, whom he married in 1868.

Two years after the marriage Mr. Whitney began to take an active interest in politics. He arrayed himself against the Tweed corruptionists and was the chief organizer of the Young Men's Democratic Club. His work in the memoranda campaign of 1871 attracted the attention of Samuel J. Tilden, and the two became friends. It has been said of Mr. Whitney that he regarded him as the ablest political protégé he ever had. Not long after Mr. Whitney organized the Young Men's Democratic Club with others, formed the organization known as Apollo Hall, and he was the defeated candidate of the organization for district attorney in 1872. He then took an active part in the organization of the County Democracy. He was appointed an inspector of schools the same year, and he was active in the campaign of 1874, which resulted in the election of Governor Tilden and Mayor Wickham.

Mayor Wickham made Mr. Whitney

Whitney's life was one of energy

William Collins Whitney was born in Conway, Franklin county, Mass., on July 14, 1841. He came from the best Puritan stock of New England, being a descendant of the English Puritan, who settled in Massachusetts in 1633. On his mother's side he was descended from William Bradford, governor of Plymouth Colony. His father was Brig. Gen. James Scollay Whitney, one of the most prominent Democrats of his day in Massachusetts, as well as a successful man of affairs.

After preparing for college at the Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass., young Whitney entered Yale in 1859 and was graduated with honors in the class of 1863. Twenty-five years after his day in graduation Yale conferred on Mr. Whitney the degree of doctor of laws. In the autumn following his graduation from Yale, General Whitney sent his son to the Harvard Law

corporation counsel. When Mr. Whitney went into the corporation counsel's office, 3,800 suits were pending against the city, involving between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. New ones were instituted almost every day and Mr. Whitney realized that, if the city treasury wasn't to be made bankrupt, he must establish a legal barrier for the protection of the treasury. He secured a discontinuance of many of those actions, compromised others, and saved the city. It is estimated, between \$3,000,000 and \$15,000,000. Besides this he so systematized the work of his office that he saved the city nearly \$2,000,000 in the first year.

He held the office until 1882, when he resumed the private practice of law. He did not lack clients, and corporations seemed to be especially desirous of his services.

But while he practiced law he did not abate at all his interest in politics, and in the Blaine-Cleveland campaign of 1884 worked hard and with his characteristic skill in organization for the election of Mr. Cleveland.

Secretary of the Navy.

The day after Cleveland's inauguration Mr. Whitney was appointed Secretary of the Navy. His genius for the management of great enterprises and his reception of the demands of the future never showed to greater advantage than in his headship of the Navy Department. He found the navy, except for the Chicago, the Atlantic and the Dolphin, a collection of antiquated ships. He believed that there was no reason why the United States should not have as many ships as any power in the world. The officers of the navy had already raised the cry of "modern ships and men to man them," and Mr. Whitney heard it. When he retired from the Navy Department in 1893 he had caused the construction of thirty modern ships of war and had laid under construction the new navy was an accomplished fact. It has been said that even while Mr. Whitney was administering the affairs of the Navy Department he was looking to the future development of Manhattan island and his mind was busy with the plan of the consolidation of all the surface railroads of the island with the Williamsburg, the Atlantic and the Westchester, and the Hudson River, and that is true or not, it is now an old story that he returned from Washington and devoted himself to acquiring control of the surface railroads of Manhattan and succeeded, with the assistance of Thomas F. Ryan and others, in building up the great corporation known as the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

"No Man and No Issue."

In 1896 he went to the Chicago convention as a delegate, as he had been to every national convention since 1872. There he was all in his power to prevent the Democratic party going over to Bryan and free silver.

Two years ago, when Mr. Whitney was asked what he thought of the Democratic chances in the next Presidential election, he made that famous reply of his which went from one end of the country to the other:

"So far as I can see," he said, "the Democrats have no man and no issue."

Shortly after that Mr. Whitney announced that he had retired from politics for good.

Experience as Turfman.

In the spring of 1901 he announced that he had retired from business and intended to spend the rest of his days in having fun.

He had become largely interested in the turf. He got together a notable collection of racehorses and then leased La Belle Stud, near Lexington, Ky., where he engaged in the breeding of thoroughbreds. It is probable that one but Mr. Whitney ever knew just how much his racing stable and stock farm cost him, and it is just possible that he did not know himself. It is a fact, however, that if he wanted a horse he never let price stand in the way of his getting it.

Having got together a large stable in this country, Mr. Whitney concluded to try for some of the classic events of the English turf. He secured the well-known American trainer, John Ruggins, who trained Pierre Lorillard's horses in England for several years, and established a racing stable at Newmarket. Altogether, Mr. Whitney's racing ventures in England were not as satisfactory as they might have been, as he won the Derby with Volodyovski in 1901, but Volodyovski was an English bred horse whose racing qualities Mr. Whitney had learned from Lady Murex. It was not regarded, therefore, as an out-and-out Yankee victory, as was the victory of Mr. Lorillard's troika in 1881. It is true, however, that Volodyovski was trained by an American trainer and ridden by an American jockey, Lester Beitz.

In this country Mr. Whitney had rather hard luck on the turf. He spent his money liberally, but until last year he was rather unfortunate. He spent

year his horses won about \$100,000 and he headed the list of winning owners. Mr. Whitney won one Futurity, that of 1890, with Ballyhoey Bay, and hoped to win last year with his splendid colt Infelixible, infelixible was cut down in a race at Saratoga, however, and was out of it.

At the close of the racing season in England last fall Mr. Whitney announced that he was going to retire from the English turf. Most of the horses which he had in training there were sold at auction in December. A few were brought to the United States, most of which were sent to La Belle Farm for breeding purposes. The principal sire at La Belle is the famous Hamburg, for which Mr. Whitney paid \$60,000.

In 1901 Mr. Whitney, with August Belmont and others, acquired the Saratoga race track. Mr. Whitney was made president of the association, and held the office at the time of his death. He said that the race meetings at the Springs ought to be the finest in the country, and that he intended to make the Saratoga course the Newmarket of America. He so far succeeded that the stakes offered by the Saratoga Association are among the richest in the country, and the best horses of both East and West.

HE MARRIED TWICE; DIED A WIDOWER

Mr. Whitney was twice married. By his first wife he had four children—Pauline, the wife of Almeric Hugh Payne, the wife of Almeric Hugh Gertrude, the elder daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt; Payne, who married Helen Hay, daughter of the Secretary of State, and Dorothy Whitney, who is eighteen years old. The first Mrs. Whitney died on February 5, 1886. She left an estate valued at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 absolutely to her husband.

On September 28, 1896, shortly after the death of his father-in-law, Henry B. Payne, and a month after the marriage of his elder son to Miss Vanderbilt, Mr. Whitney was married to Mrs. Edith S. Randolph, daughter of the late Dr. Frederick S. May, of New York and

From reports that have come to the Federation from the island the officers of the Federation assert that labor conditions there are bad, but so meager have been these reports that it has been determined by President Gompers that a personal investigation shall be made before any further action shall be taken.

The executive council has agreed that President Gompers shall go to the island and make the investigations, later submitting a report upon which some scheme of unionism for the island can be based.

The industries of the island are not extensive in a manufacturing way, but there are some lines which need special attention. One of these is the cigar trade.

Since annexation this country has been flooded with rough, black-looking smokers, which have been the cause of many of the cheaper grades of American cigars to the detriment of the cigar trade in this country.

The workers there get small pay, work under unclean conditions and are in direct competition with the cigar trade in this country.

If these conditions could be bettered it would benefit the cigarmakers of the United States and really do no one any harm. It is claimed by an official of the union here.

President Gompers is to be gone several weeks.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA ARE DECREASING RAPIDLY

According to the figures in a report submitted to the District Commissioners today by Health Officer Woodward, the deaths from pneumonia have diminished 50 per cent in three weeks. The deaths for the week ended January 16 were thirty, and those for last week were fifteen. Deaths from consumption, however, increased, there being twenty fatalities attributed to the disease.

Washington, and a sister of Mrs. J. Beaver-Webb, Mrs. William Wright, of New York, and Frederick May, of Washington.

The ceremony was performed at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Saviour, at Bar Harbor, Me., by the Rev. C. S. Leflin.

The second Mrs. Whitney had been the widow of Captain Randolph, of the Fifteenth Hussars, British army. By her first marriage she had two children, her first son, Randolph, and Arthur B. Adelaide D. Randolph and Arthur B. Randolph. Shortly before his own marriage of his elder son, Mr. Whitney gave to the latter the residence at 2 West Fifty-seventh Street, which had been given to the first Mrs. Whitney by her father.

Then Mr. Whitney commissioned McKim, Mead & White to build him a new house at the north corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. This house, when completed, was regarded as one of the most luxurious in New York. It is said to be the only house in this city which is built in a pure Italian renaissance style. The first floor alone is said to have cost \$1,000,000. It was here that the second Mrs. Whitney expected to entertain as few New York matrons had entertained before her.

This hope was never realized. While Mrs. Whitney was riding to hounds at Aiken, S. C., on February 21, 1898, she met with an accident from which, after a lingering illness, she died in May, 1898. The course of the hounds led over a trestle bridge. Mrs. Whitney did not notice that the roof was so low. Her head came in contact with the roof of the bridge and her neck was dislocated. She was removed from Aiken to the Whitney country place at Roslyn, L. I., where she died.

It is said that William C. Whitney owned more country places than any other man in America. His place in the Wheatley Hills, near Roslyn, includes something more than 5,000 acres. There is a country seat of 10,000 acres, the finest training stables in the country. Then there is the Sheepshead Bay place of 300 acres; the estate of 100 acres at Aiken, consisting of 2,000 acres; an Adirondack preserve of 16,000 acres; a lodge at Blue Mountain Lake, an estate at Aiken, and a number of other places besides the farm in Kentucky and a shooting box in England. Mr. Whitney was directly in many corporations and a member of a dozen clubs.

Besides his immediate family he leaves a son, Henry M. Whitney, of Boston, and two sisters, Mrs. Charles T. Barney and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock.

PLANS UNIONS FOR PORTO RICO

Labor President to Depart on a Trip of Investigation Which Is to Last Several Weeks.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is to start for Porto Rico on February 13 to investigate the labor conditions in the island, and to take such steps as will ameliorate the condition of the laborers.

Even reports that have come to the Federation from the island the officers of the Federation assert that labor conditions there are bad, but so meager have been these reports that it has been determined by President Gompers that a personal investigation shall be made before any further action shall be taken.

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MORE SENSATIONS IN BECHTEL CASE

Escaped Exposure at the Trials by Payment of Large Sums of Money, 'Tis Said.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 3.—More sensations incident to the Bechtel case are promised.

District Attorney Lichtenwalner, who is to have a hearing on March 1 on charges of disorderly conduct and neglect of his official duties, today, in an interview, hinted that one of the sensations will be the disclosure of evidence that during the Eckstein and Bechtel trials he was drugged and that this was responsible for his disgraceful condition upon two occasions.

Another promised sensation involves the names of half a dozen leading business people of Allentown, who, it is alleged, were friends of Mabel Bechtel, but who escaped exposure by the payment of vast sums of money. It is difficult to induce the men to commit themselves, but one of them publicly declares that he paid \$150 to be excused from testifying.

Says I to myself Says I— Unedea Biscuit

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